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NO MARKED CHANGE IN THE SITUATION FAVORING EITHER SIDE

BRITISH AND BELGIAN TROOPS WHO RETIRED FROM ANTWERP HAVE BEEN SWALLOWED UP AS COMPLETELY AS IF THEY HAD BEEN BURIED UNDER RUINS OF FORT

FOR MILITARY REASONS THEIR POSITIONS MUST REMAIN OBSCURE

Allies Claim to Have Driven Germans From Aire and Germans Have Made Substantial Progress West From Armentières—Allies Hold Ground Claimed to Have Regained, But Germans Are Throwing Men Westward and Putting up Hard Fight.

London, Oct. 12.—The finger of the censor having twisted the tortoise on all sources of news from Belgium, just now perhaps the most potentially important scene of the fighting, the British people were forced to content themselves today with the official communication from Paris and even a close analysis of this showed no marked change in the situation favoring either side.

Hopeless Outclassed.
From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the dispatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemyśl so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had turned on the Russians with the aid of reinforcements, and forced them to retreat.

Abandon Siege of Przemyśl.
The frost news of this claim came during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemyśl for strategic reasons, with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army in their points in Galicia.

Claim Series of Victories.
Whatever may be the truth of the matter, the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia and the coincidence of today's dispatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna and a vigorous Austro-German offensive, seemed to present important news.

Positions Must Remain Obscure.
The British and Belgian troops who retired from Antwerp before the German occupation with the exception of those now interned on Dutch soil as a result of having had to cross the border, have been swallowed up as completely as if they had been buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons their positions and the area of hostilities in Belgium must remain obscure until the turn of events bring them sharply to the fore again, as was the case when, after the fall of Antwerp, the British public learned for the first time that the British forces had assisted the garrison.

British Press Optimistic.
Optimistic, as always, the British press besides contending that Antwerp is of no importance to Germany as a naval base, finds solace in the argument that the release of the allied troops there more than counterbalanced the troops which Germany will send from that point into France.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS ARE GIVEN A HEARTY WELCOME ON RUSSIAN SOIL.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 12.—1:55 p. m.—The American Red Cross detachment, reinforced by 36 members of the Russian military corps, will proceed to Kiev Tuesday to assume charge of a hospital containing two hundred beds. This number later will be increased to seven hundred. The Americans pronounce the Russian equipment and technique high class.

The Russian Red Cross is adding to the Americans five car loads of supplies, beds, linen, and drugs.

The Americans have been given a

15,000 AUSTRIANS KILLED DURING GREATEST BATTLE SINCE WAR BEGAN

London, Oct. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Cetinje says that, on October 7 the Montenegrins engaged the Austrians in the greatest battle since the beginning of the war near Kalenovic, in Bosnia.

The Austrians, 20,000 strong, tried to cut off the Montenegrin army operating toward Sarajevo. The Montenegrins surprised their foes as they

THE DAY'S NEWS.

The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to the latest reports, by the occupation of Ghent, which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it already has been outlined, of a movement towards the coast, with Ostend as its objective.

It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp, in order to hold Belgium in her grip and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The fighting along the great line, extending almost from the North Sea to the German province of Lorraine, continues with no definite results, for the actual operations in the northern section of France are now divulged to any extent in the official statements issued by the French war department. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed a considerable force already is in the neighborhood of Ostend.

German submarines have come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armored cruiser Pallada in the Baltic Sea. The Pallada, with the Admiral Makarov, and the Bayan, have been engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The German submarines made an attempt against the Admiral Makarov on October 10, without success, but on the following day one of them succeeded in torpedoing the Pallada which sank almost immediately, according to the Russian official report, with all her crew, consisting of nearly 600 officers and men.

Recruiting in England is again actively proceeding for the need of men is recognized and the requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered to insure a large supply of recruits. Similarly Great Britain is taking precautions against raids over English towns by German airships, this action probably resulting from the recent attacks on Paris by aeroplanes.

Berlin officially reports the situation in France is satisfactory so far as her army is concerned. Other official reports indicate the German and Austrian armies have made impressive progress in the Russian campaign. Russia is reported to have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl, the important Austrian fortress in Galicia, and is lining up to meet a threatened attack by the Austro-German army.

Marquis Di Son Giuliano, the Italian minister for foreign affairs, is reported to be dying. Should his death occur it is possible it may have an important effect on the attitude of Italy.

The Weather.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Did Pelzer Mob Execute Negro

RUMORS SAY THAT BLACK WAS PUT TO DEATH.

FOR USUAL CRIME

Following Attempt at Friendship Crime, Report Says That Negro Was Handled by Mob.

Reports coming to Anderson yesterday from Pelzer were to the effect that a negro named Will Freeman was either killed or roughly handled by a mob last Sunday night. The general opinion is that the white people put the negro to death, although another report merely says that the men turned themselves into surgeons for a time and wreaked their vengeance in that manner. However, Freeman has not been seen since Sunday night and this, in connection with the fact that many shots were fired at him as he fled across a field, indicates that he was shot down and killed.

As the 2-year-old daughter of a white tenant living on the farm of C. J. Holliday, about one and one-half miles from Pelzer, was coming home from school last Tuesday afternoon she walked around the barn going toward the house and passed Will Freeman, who was engaged in splitting wood. She had taken only a few steps when she was seized from behind and a negro placed his hand across her mouth while he asked her name. She told him and just at that instant she heard a buggy coming. She screamed and the negro made a get-away through the trees.

The little girl's father and mother were both in the North Carolina mountains and did not return home until Saturday night, at which time she told her father of what had happened. She gave a good description of her assailant and within a few hours Sheriff Ashley and his deputies, together with the Pelzer police, were on Freeman's trail.

He was caught about midnight and carried to the Holliday farm, where he was taken before the girl. She stated most emphatically that Freeman was not the negro and accordingly he was released by the officers. However, Pelzer people discovered Sunday that Will Freeman had been a heard before this affair happened and the girl described the negro as having a beard, but on Wednesday Freeman went to Greenville to the circus and had his beard removed. This altered his appearance considerably and after thinking over this phase of the situation a posse or mob of some 200 men formed and went to the Holliday plantation. The Pelzer policeman, Officer Williams, got wind of their approach and told the negro to run for his life, but just as the negro rushed from the door and started across the field the mob caught sight of him and about 10 shots were fired at him in quick succession. The mob then pursued him and what later took place has not yet been solved and it is doubtful whether or not it ever will be. The two stories go that the negro was shot and that his body was then carried to the river and thrown in, while the other says that he was forced to undergo an operation. So far no one has been seen since the mad run he made across the field.

Freeman bore a bad reputation around Pelzer and it is said that he had just completed a sentence on the chain gang for larceny and secured his freedom only a few days ago.

CATHEDRAL OF MONS IN RUINS



The interior of the cathedral at Mons after the Germans had shelled and occupied that city.

UNANIMITY OF FEELING EXISTS AGAINST FURTHER BLOODSHED

Hopeful Reports Received From Military Convention Being Held to Determine Personnel of Future Government of Mexico—General Carranza Urges Adoption of Resolution Calling on Carranza to Release Prisoners, as Villa Has Done.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Hopeful reports reached Washington today from the military convention being held at Aguas Calientes to determine the personnel of the future government of Mexico. Not only are Generals Carranza and Villa represented, but General Zapata has sent three delegates whose credentials have been accepted.

The basis of representation agreed upon was that each delegate must prove that he had command of at least 1,000 men in the army or must have been identified as a general or

governor with the constitutionalist movement before Zacatecas was captured from the Huerta government. It was this point on which General Villa had been insisting from the beginning.

General Eduardo Hay, one of the men who opposed the acceptance of Carranza's resignation at the Mexico City convention, made an impassioned speech, urging the adoption of a resolution calling on General Carranza to release all political prisoners, as General Villa had done. He was applauded as he suggested that the language of the resolution be changed from a "request" to an "order."

The convention passed the resolution in that form.

Official reports further state that the prevailing spirit of the meeting is one of harmony and a unanimity of feeling exists against further bloodshed.

The Constitutional agency here received the following telegram from Mexico City today:

"General Jesus Carranza, at the head of the second division of the center and at the head of an army of more than 30,000 men, with sixty cannons and seventy machine guns has arrived at the capital, having come from the junction of 'Chamela' where he superintended this mustering out the Federal troops located in that region, and took over the garrisons of Guadalupe and Mazatlan."

**RUSSIANS PURSUED BY
AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS**

Many Towns Which Were in Hands of Russians Now Under Austrian Administration.

London, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to The Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that a telegram received from Vienna states that the Russians in Galicia and North of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops. Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under an Austrian administration. The message adds that the Russians did not behave so badly as the authorities had expected. Even the Cossacks conducted themselves humanely.

"Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton."
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12.—Charles D. Jones, Nashville, Tenn., president of the Grain Dealers' National Association, in annual convention here today, urged every farmer and every dealer in grain producing States to join the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement.

Joining the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement does not mean giving away \$50, but rather investing that sum with an opportunity to make good interest on the investment," he said.

WILL MAKE ONE MORE EFFORT TO GET RELIEF FOR COTTON GROWERS

SOUTHERN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES WILL AGAIN ATTEMPT TO GET LEGISLATIVE RELIEF FROM CONGRESS FOR THREATENING CONDITIONS FACING SOUTHERN FARMERS BECAUSE OF EUROPEAN WAR

WANT AN OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE ON A PROPOSAL TO AID CONSTITUENTS

Met at Home of Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Last Night and Discussed the Issuing of \$125,000,000 in Government Bonds For the Purchase of Five Millions of Bales to Be Held By Government Until Jan. 1, 1916.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Senators and Representatives from cotton growing States determined today to make one more supreme effort to get the legislative relief from Congress before adjournment for the threatening conditions facing the cotton growers because of the European war.

Democratic Senators from Southern States blocked an agreement to vote on the war tax bill Thursday when they determined to attempt to add an amendment to the measure calculated to aid the cotton growers. The amendment probably will be submitted tomorrow and will afford an opportunity for a vote on the issue. Southern Senators, it was learned tonight, do not propose to filibuster on the revenue bill but they do want an opportunity to vote on a proposal for relief of their constituents, whether it should carry or not.

Discuss Bond Issue.
Tonight Southern Senators met at the home of Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia. Among proposals discussed were the following:

Curtailement of appropriations for the coming fiscal year to the amount of \$100,000,000 and utilization of this amount to help carry the cotton crop and to make advances upon cotton.

Sale of undisposed Panama canal bonds to be utilized for the same purpose.

Issue of \$225,000,000 of three-year, four per cent government bonds, in denominations of \$10 and up for the purchase of five million bales of cotton to be held by the government until January 1, 1916.

The bond issue proposal, it was suggested, should be accompanied by an excise tax on cotton producers of \$10 a bale on all cotton produced next year in excess of five bales per plow.

Will Try to Force Vote.
In the House Representative Henry of Texas served notice that he purposed to try to force a vote tomorrow on the project of Southern members for an issue of \$250,000,000 in currency based on cotton and tobacco production receipts. He introduced a resolution for a drastic rule to give the plan right of way and also sent reply to the letter of Secretary McAdoo to him against the proposed legislation. Mr. Henry insisted that the secretary had the right to deposit public moneys in Southern national banks "in any manner you deem equitable" to the extent of the funds in your hands or that may be supplied you by congressional action."

Bill to Sell Canal Bonds.
Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, who talked with the President today, introduced a bill proposing the issuance and sale of all Panama canal bonds heretofore authorized, at four per cent instead of two per cent interest, and for the deposit of the proceeds in the national banking associations and State banks in the cotton and tobacco belt.

Wants Immediate Consideration.
Mr. Henry's rule, which he wants the rules committee of which he is chairman, to report favorably, is an omnibus proposal for immediate consideration of the cotton currency bill, the Senate bill to license cotton warehouses, a Senate bill to amend the national banking laws and House bills to amend the federal reserve laws, each bill to have one hour general debate, thirty minutes for amendment and then vote.

McAdoo Should Join.
Mr. Henry's reply to Secretary McAdoo which he ineffectually sought to have the House print in the Congressional Record, says there is no chance for the government to lose a penny on cotton and tobacco. "You should join us and help to get legislation to sell the Panama canal bonds and issue United States notes," he wrote. "Restrict the banks, hold them in check and prevent their further inflation of the currency which is not reaching the farmers this year."

At the conference tonight of Southern Senators the general outline of the amendment to the war tax bill which will be offered in the Senate was agreed upon, but the details will be worked out tomorrow and the amendment probably presented Wednesday. The proposal contemplates an issue of three years' four per cent bonds by the government to create a loan fund for cotton growers. Cotton taken as security would be held until 1916. A tax of one cent a pound would be levied on the 1915 crop, the proceeds of the tax to be used in retiring bonds then outstanding.

IN HOUSE FOR FIRST READING

Bill Making it a Misdemeanor to Plant More than 6 Acres of Cotton to Animal.

(Special to The Intelligencer.)
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 1.—Beyond passing several local bills to third reading the House did nothing during its fifty minute session this morning.

The select committee from the House appointed to consider all measures relating to the curtailment of cotton production in 1915 was in session nearly an hour this morning. Its bill making it a misdemeanor to plant more than six acres of cotton to the work animal in 1915 was reported to the House for its first reading tonight.

At the same time a bill providing for the elimination of a cotton crop in 1915 was introduced in the House.

**PREDICTS LOAN FUND
WILL BE SUBSCRIBED.**
St. Louis, Oct. 12.—A prediction that the one hundred and fifty million dollar cotton loan fund, recently approved by the Federal Reserve Board, will be completely subscribed and ready for use by the end of this week was made today by J. N. Sloan, a member of the committee which accompanied Festus J. Wade, author of the plan, to Washington last week.

Supreme Court Reconvenes.
Washington, Oct. 12.—The Supreme Court reconvened today after a four months' recess. Justice McReynolds, as the successor to the late Justice Lurton, took his seat on the bench and the court adjourned to pay its respects to the President. The call of cases for argument will begin tomorrow when motions also will be received. No decisions will be announced until next Monday.

AEROPLANE DROPPED BOMBS BETWEEN TRAINS CROWDED WITH PASSENGERS

Paris, Oct. 12.—A German aeroplane at a quarter past 10 this morning dropped bombs between two railroad trains pulling out of the Northern Railroad station. The missile did not explode and was later found imbedded two feet in the earth.

The trains were crowded with passengers.

It was officially announced later in the day that a Taube aeroplane had flown over Paris this morning and

dropped six bombs. Five French aviators went up to pursue the German machine.

A new squadron of air craft had been formed to deal with German aviators.

Another German bomb was dropped today at St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris, but it also did not explode.

This missile fell within a short distance of a large paint factory where there is a gasoline tank with a capacity of 50,000 gallons.